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SECRET OF 1948 LBJ ELECTION TO SENATE ENDS MYSTERY OF THAT NO. 13 BALLOT BOX

Answers the question was his U. S. Senate seat stolen for LBJ in 1948
by his political cronies who paid themselves off with taxpayers' billions

FIRST ARTICLE IN A SERIES ON THE RISE OF LBJ

Lyndon B. Johnson represented the State of Texas as a Senator in the United States Senate in 1960 at the time he was inducted from that office into the office of Vice-President of the United States. In that 1960 election, Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy, representing the State of Massachusetts, was elected to the office of President of the United States. In that 1960 election, LBJ had failed in his attempt to win the nomination of the Democratic Party as their candidate for the office of President. Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy won that nomination, and in the 1960 general election Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy was elected the President of the United States.

The elevation of LBJ into office as President of the United States was the consequence of the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. LBJ assumed the office of President of the United States on that day, under provisions of the Constitution providing for his succession to the office of President under such circumstances.

The elevation of LBJ from the office of Vice-President to the office of President of the United States was not challenged at that time, nor has it been questioned since then as a consequence of the circumstances surrounding LBJ's 1948 induction into office as Senator from the State of Texas. LBJ's claim in 1948 to the office of Senator from the State of Texas was vigorously contested on the ground that LBJ's alleged victory in the August 28, 1948 run-off primary election of the Democratic Party was invalid, and of no force or effect, as it had been stolen.

Undeniable evidence supplied incontestable proof that the 1948 result of the Democratic Party's 1948 primary election was falsified by persons vitally interested in the election of LBJ as Senator from the State of Texas. However, that evidence did not at that time, nor does it now supply proof that LBJ possessed advance knowledge of the plot to steal the 1948 election for him as Senator from the State of Texas, nor does that evidence now supply proof that LBJ was privy to that plot when it was conceived, or that he was an accessory before the fact in falsifying results of the August 28, 1948 run-off primary election in the Democratic Party's Jim Wells County Precinct No. 13.

Life Magazine of August 14, 1964, and a great number of other equally reliable sources of information on this subject, present alleged facts which lend credibility to the contention that LBJ was not elected the Democratic Party's candidate for United States Senator in the 1948 Texas run-off

primary election to nominate that candidate. The facts they allege indicate beyond all question of any doubt that the Democratic Party's run-off primary election on August 28, 1948 was stolen for LBJ by his Texas political cronies, who were successful in falsifying the results of that Democratic Party's run-off election.

LBJ is seeking election as President of the United States in 1964 for the first time on his own account. The interests of all parties concerned will be best served if every available fact throwing light on this question is submitted to the voters of the United States for their considered judgment before Election Day in November. The electorate in the United States will thus be in a position for the first time to intelligently pass judgment upon LBJ's ambition to serve an additional four years more as President of the United States, and possibly an additional eight years more if LBJ is elected in 1964 for his first term in that office and re-elected in 1968 to serve his second term.

By every recognized practice in the United States for tabulating election results, LBJ was defeated by ex-Governor Coke Stevenson, a three time governor of the State of Texas, in the Texas August 28, 1948 run-off primary election of the Democratic Party to nominate their candidate for United States Senator. The nomination of a candidate by the Democratic Party in primary elections in the State of Texas invariably insures the election to office of that candidate in the November general election. The candidate in the nation-wide November 1948 election for the United States Senator from the State of Texas depended upon whether the Democratic Party in Texas nominated LBJ or ex-Governor Coke Stevenson as their candidate for that office in the Democratic Party's August 28, 1948 run-off primary election.

That August 28, 1948 run-off primary election of the Democratic Party in Texas to nominate their candidate for the Office of United States Senator in the general election in November, was won by ex-Governor Coke Stevenson by a positive majority of 113 votes. After the official announcement of ex-Governor Stevenson's victory, a mysterious "recount" of election returns in Precinct No. 13 of Jim Wells County found 201 more votes for LBJ than had been officially reported previously, and one more vote for ex-Governor Coke Stevenson than had been officially reported previously for him, thereby representing LBJ as purported winner in the August 28, 1948 run-off primary election by an alleged majority of only 87 votes in a state-wide election of one-million votes.

Texas is a large state. The distances within the State of Texas are accordingly very much longer than found in other states. The method for counting votes in primary elections in

rural precincts in the State of Texas is very primitive and very antiquated. It takes as many as six more days for election results from rural elections precincts to trickle into the headquarters of the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee in Austin, thus often delaying final primary election results that length of time in primary elections, if an election result in a rural precinct is the deciding factor in the final result of a state-wide Texas primary election.

On the sixth day after the August 28, 1948 run-off primary election of the Democratic Party in Texas, ex-Governor Coke Stevenson was officially declared the Democratic candidate nominated for the office of Senator from the State of Texas, when word was thereafter received by the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee in Austin from George Parr, the political dictator of Jim Wells County and a political crony of LBJ, conveying startling "news."

George Parr sent word to the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee in Austin after September 3, 1948 that results of the August 28, 1948 Democratic Party's run-off primary election in Precinct No. 13 of Jim Wells County had been "recounted," and that the "recount" had discovered an additional 201 more votes for LBJ than had previously been reported, and only one more additional vote for ex-Governor Coke Stevenson than had previously been reported. The additional 201 votes hastily "discovered" after Sept. 3, 1948 for LBJ, reversed the officially reported results of the August 28, 1948 state-wide run-off primary election, allegedly making LBJ the winner by a majority of 87 votes. This word came seven days after the Democratic Party's August 28, 1948 state-wide run-off primary election in which ex-Governor Coke Stevenson had already been officially and finally declared the winner by the official and final 113 majority result on a state-wide basis in that election.

The "recount" in Precinct No. 13 of Jim Wells County, reported by George Parr to the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee meeting in Austin, was contested by ex-Governor Coke Stevenson's supporters in the Texas state courts by a proceeding before the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee, and in Federal Courts up to and including the United States Supreme Court. In the proceedings before Federal District Court Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, after his examination of the exhibits, Judge Davidson stated he found as a matter of fact:

"that the evidence made a prima facie showing of fraud in the election returns certified to the State Democratic Executive Committee from Precinct No. 13 in Wells County . . ."